FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Pulton Mar-let Wheef by elemer IOLAS at 6:35, 7:30 and 10 a. m. and 1, 4 and 6 p. m. The care leave Finshing L. L. at 6:45, 8 and 10 a. m., and 1, 4 and 6 p. m., meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 30 minutes. Fare Scenix. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD THE GUEAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Pennsylvania Rattrond connects at Teisburgh with railmode to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galagas and Chicago, Ill.;
Fisablet, Lexis gron and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Houte, Marikon,
Lafayette and Indianapons, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefintaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus,
Zuresville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam
market boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and
Cincinnati
Through tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-mentioned places in the West.

Passengers, will find this the shortest, most, expeditions and

Reced places in the West.

Passenagers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and
enfortebre route between the East and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GINCINNATI IN 36 HOURS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS,

OM NEW-YORK TO SECOND NEW-YORK TO SECOND NEW-YORK TO SECOND NEW ACCORDING TO SECOND NEW ACCORDING TO SECOND NO. 2 Aster House Broadway.

J. L. ELLIOTE, Agent. January 1, 1858.

DENNSYLVANIA PAILROAD.

COTTOS— Pale, not exceeding 500 B weight, and it further solice.

In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Via Fennsylvania Raliroad." All focds consigned to the Asente of this Road at Philadelphia or Philadelphia or Philadelphia or Philadelphia or Philadelphia or Philadelphia or Harris, Wormley, & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; B. F. Sass & Co., St. Loutis; P. G. O'Redily & Co., Evansville, ind.; Dumesuill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ey.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irvin & Co., Chachmarl; N. W. Graham & Co., Zacesville, Ohle; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby-st., Boston; Leech & Co., No. 1 Aster Homes, New York, and No. 1 South William-st., New Tork; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koone, Baltimore, B. & Stew art, Pittaburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Ayent, Philadelphia.

T. A. SCOTT, Superintendent, Altoona, Fa. April 1, 1259.

Water Unre.

April 1, 1859.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and GYMNASIUM—Bergen Hights, New-Jersey; 10 minus either the Hoboken or Jersey City ferry by regular stages.

Medical.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The ORIGINAL ANDS SARSAPARILLA.—The ORIGINAL Dard GENUINE ARTICLE.—The best and safest Spring Medicine in the world for purifying the blood, and for the sure of Scorbatic and Cotaneous Eruptions. The high appreciation of dicerning public of the well known virtues of this preparation have induced many to imitate this article. To prevent disappeointment and insure speedy and permanent relief, ask for SANDS SARSAPARILLA, and take no other. Prepared by A. S. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., corner of William-st., New-York.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depot No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite 8t. Panl's Church, New York.

Legal Notices.

TO LAWYERS.

A Gentleman desires to get a situation as CLERK with some law firm in this city. He is competent to take charge of the Registers, and is familiar with the practice under the Code. Unexceptional references given. Address Y. Tibuna Office. references given. Address ATTORNEY, Tribune Office.

COURT of COMMON PLEAS for the City and COURT of COMMON PLEAS for the City and Coupty of New-York.—GEORGE H. BEYER and JAMES BIRDSALL agt. JOHN WAGNER. Summons for movey demand on sentract.—(Com. not ser)—To the Defendants: You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Ball, in the City of New York, and to their experience of the same of the complaint in the subscriber, at Ms office, No. 16 Narsau street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sour of seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-six cents (\$791.56), with interest from the 12th day of February, one thousand cight hundred and fifty-cight, besides the costs of this section.—Dated, May 13, 1859.

myl4 lawfer N. ComsTock, Jr., Plaistiff's Attorney.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons baying elaims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, at the corner of 11th av. and 14th st., in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of June next.—Dated New York, the twenty-econd day of December, 1857.

ABRAHAM CUMMINOS.

Executor.

In Furkbuanury of the Surrogate
of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persens having claims against DAVID DAVIES, late of the City of
New York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers
therrof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. J. ROOMS, seq.,
No. 188 West 21st-street, in the City of New-York, on or before
the seventh day of June naxt.—Dated New-York, the twentyseventh day of November, 1877.
d 4-law6mF MARY R. DAVIES, Administratrix.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of KINGS.—

SEPFINGHAM H. NICHOLS against RICHARD F. BLYDENBURGH, George G. Johnson and Adanta A. his Wife,
Amos F. Birgham and Mary M. his Wife, Emanuel Hoffman,
Heary Schubert, Willham Peel, Receiver, &c., Culver Patterson,
Peter B. Amory, David C. Groh, and Benjamin G. Getz.—Summons for relief.—To the Defendants above named: You are
hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint
in this action, which is field in the office of the Clerk of the
County of Kings, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my
effice, No. 19 Nassan-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within
iveniry days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such
twelve; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the
plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the
plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the
teath day of April, A. D. 1858.

The amended complaint in the galove action was filed on the
least day of April, A. D. 1858.

By H. INCHOLS, Attorney proper.

TRAGEDY IN TEXAS-SEVEN PERSONS MURDERED -A correspondent of The Richmond Dispatch, writing from Belton, Bell County, Texas, under date of May

"I have to record an awful tragedy that occurred I have to record an awful tragedy that occurred in Brown County, in this State, last week. Two entire families, consisting of ten person, were all murdered in cold blood, for money, with the exception of three children, the oldest a little girl eight years old, and one an infast, who was found sucking its mother's breast, 24 hours after she had been murdered. They were murdered by four men from Lumpassas County, who professed to heavy on a surveying exactlist. who professed to be out on a surveying expedition. They knew that those families had money, end they went disguised as Incient, thinking that by murdering the whole families, none but Indians would be sue pected. The little girl, however, recognized one of them, who had frequently however. beeted. The little gir, sowers, reconsists on set, them, who had frequently been at her father's house. She made her escape into the field where her father was plowing, where she found him murdered. She then went nobly to work with her little hands, and completely covered him up with dirt, to keep the buzzards off natil she made her way to the nearest settlement, and case the plant. The reighbors all then collected and gave the alarm. The neighbors all then collected and went in pursuit, and finally trailed them to their homes in Lampassas County, where they arrested homes in Lampaseas County, where they arrested them after a desperate resistance by themselves and frierds. The parly were all men of property, and respectably connected. The party having them in charge passed through Coyell County last Wednesday, on their way with them to the place where the minders were committed, where I have no doubt they will lynch them. They were securely bound, and guarded by about forty men."

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD BY A LUNATIC. A lunatio in Carthage, near Roohester, entired a little bey, four years old, across the street to the house where he was. As the little fellow attempted to enter bey, four years of \$\epsilon\$, across the street to the house where he was. As the little fellow attempted to enter the door, the crazy man closed it, catching the flagers of the child between the door and the cising. The brute, deaf to the shricks of the sufferer, pressed the door tightly together and bolted it. He then raised the window, put his head cut to look at the child and exult over the misery he had caused. A iman who happened to be passing heard the cries of the child, and quickly ran to the rescue. He found the boy is the position described, and the fixed who had placed him there, with head out at the window, grinning like a camon, and examining, "I vegot you fast now." The man was not long in bursting open the door and getting the child's hand from the vice in which it was hold. The fixers of the boy were crushed, bones and all, as flat as paper, and the cries of the little sufferer were heat-reading to the hearers. After removing the child's fixers the door was closed, and it was found that it shut so tightly that it left searcely room to insert the thin blade of a knife. [Albany Journal.]

Golden Wending.—Dr. Heman Humphrey, a Presbyterian divine, was married April 29, 1818, to a daughter of Dencot. Noah Porter, in Connection. His 50th wedding anniversary came off in Pittifield, Mass, at which the clergyman who officiated at the marriage was present, as were many sone, daughters and grand-children. A present of silver plate was make to Dr. H. on the occasion, by his Pittsfield friends, and an address was given by Dr. John Todd.

New-York Daily Tribune.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PICTURES OF SIBERIA.

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA. By THOMAS WITLIAM ATRINSON. STO. pp. 553. Harper & Brothers. Few of the recent books of travel, which have attained such an extensive and well-deserved popularity, surpass this volume in rare and curious information, or in the combination of picturesque effects with solid intelligence. The writer is Isn artist by profession, and not an author. He went to Siberia pot to make a book, but to sketch scenery. He wished to observe the fair face of nature, under strange aspects. The country & as quite out of the reach of ordinary tourists, and was scarcely known at all to Europeans. But he was brought into the midst of such novel circumstances. saw such singular forms of society, and discovered so many unknown facts in geography, that he felt himself bound to record his observations in a more general form than the colors of the pencil.

The City of Moscow was Mr. Atkinson's point of departure. Previded with a special permission from the Emperor, to insure every facility of travel, be started on the 6th of March on his long and solitary journey. The vehicle was a sort of clongated box placed on runners; his only companion a large deer-hound, and the whole turn-out in charge of a driver and postilhon. After several days of hard travel, most of the time with six horses, he succeeded in reaching the Asiatic frontier, but before crossing the boundary proceeded to pay his respects to the chief of the Ural. This functionary gave bim a cordial reception, and made his visit so agreeable that he was beguiled into prolonging it for three weeks. He then started for the famous iron mines at Bilemsbawsky, which supply a large quantity of that metal to the fair of Nijai-Novgorod. Small, flat-bottomed barks are used for the purpose of transportation, constructed of birch, and fastened together with wooden pins. Each bark carries a cargo of about 144 tuns, and is directed by 35 men. They are steered by oars at the head and stern, 45 or 50 feet in length, with strong and broad blades, and float rapidly down the stream. Our author took passage in a craft of this kind, which. after three hours spent in launching, got fairly under way, and made very satisfactory progress. The shore presented a gentle slope of bills on on

side, with low meadows on the other, interspersed with fine clumps of pine and birch. Bears and elks were numerous in the valleys, where they were rarely disturbed by the foot of man. After being nine hours on the river, the traveler descries a light in the distance, which proves to be that of a furnace in the forest iron-works. Proceeding unceremeniously to the house of the director, although it was late at night, he roused the sleeping family, and was soon made to feel himself at home. The good woman bustled about with officious hospitality: hot tea and preserved fruit were made ready on the spot; while a horse and cart were dispatched for the luggage. Late as it was, a flock of rosy children were introduced to the stranger; good fellowship was promptly established; supper was brought upon the table; and abundance of wine and savory dishes made the urging of the hosts superfluous. A peculiar cordial, made of the wild fruit of the country, delighted the heart of the guest. It was of the color of claret, but with a finer flavor. After taking two glasses of it to the special satisfaction of his entertainers, four other bottles of different sorts were brought in, from all of which he was obliged to try a "delicious drep." The supper was wound up with a bottle of foaming champagne, but new him to taste, which meant to finish a glass, and by the time the list was exhausted, he was quite ready sisted of more substantial Siberian dainties, such strawberry tarts, with plenty of the native cordials, and the never-failing champagne at the close. On parting, all the children were brought in to wish him a safe voyage. The whole family sat down for a few minutes, apparently in eilent prayer; then all rose up; the host advanced and kissed his guest three times; the latter then kissed the wife's hands, who returned it on the cheek; and a general exchange of similar salutations took place. when the traveler was permitted to pursue his journey.

But Siberian hospitality was not yet exhausted. The host made some pretente to accompany the traveler to his boat, and it was not until after insisting on another bottle of champagns that he reluctantly took his final leave.

After various excursions among the Ural moun tains, Mr. Atkinson visited the region of precious stones in Siberia, in the vicinity of Ekaterineburg. the capital of the Ural. The town is delightfully situated on the borders of a large lake, and contains many splendid mansions and extensive garders and green-houses. As seen from the lake, the towers and spires of several churches, a monastery and a convent, together with numerous public buildings, present an imposing appearance. In the center of the town stan i the mechanical works belonging to the Russian Government. They are fitted up on an enormous scale, with English tools and machinery, including Nasmith's steam-hammer, large laths, planing machines, and punching, drilling, grooving and slotting machines for every purpose. Nearthese works is a building in which the jaspers, porphyries, aventurine, and other stones found in the Ural, are made into columns, pedestale, vases, and tables of unrivaled workmanship. The jaspers are found in a great variety of colors; the most beautiful a deep green, dark purple, dark violet, gray, and cream color; there is also a ribbon jasper, with stripes of reddish brown and green. The porphyries are equally fine and varied; orlite and malachite are used for making tables, vases, and various other articles. The vases are usually of classic design, and, executed in the richest materials, have a magnificent effect. The tables are made of jasper and other precious stones, inlaid with different colors in imitation of birds, flowers and foliage. Mr. Atkinson noticed one on which four or five men had been employed for eix years; and this was not an uncommon occurrence. The cost of labor alone would prevent such work from being executed in most other parts of Europe, even if the materials were at hand. Wages in the Utal are real to nothing. For the fixest carred work on jasper vases, a man gets but about 50 cents a month, with a limited allowance of rye flour for bread. Meat he is never supposed to eat. The style of hving, however, among the

does not differ much from that of the same class in the most civilized pertinne of Europe. The in-

dies are handsomely dressed in the best fabrics of the looms of France and England. Hospitality abounds in every family. The table is bountifully supplied with every dainty. Fish and game are plentiful in the country, and luxuries from far distent regions are not wanting. Wines of the first quality sparkle on the board, and the traveler is obliged to drink more champagne than is good for him. The dancing parties are elegant and graceful, and are conducted with great propriety. Gambling is common among the elder members of society, who weste much time and money at cards. Nor are the young men, nor even the fair sex, exempt from the vice. In one family of eleven children, there is not a day in the year during which their mother spends less than five or six hours at cards, and when once she sits down to the cardtable, husband, chi'dren and all are quite forgotten. Another lady makes card-playing the principal business of her life. She has a moderate income, and passes ber days and most of her nights at cards. She has her daily rounds, and goes to her baunts with as much exactness as the most punctual merchant. Ten o'clock in the morning is her hour of business-the tables are opened and the cards placed. If no one calls before this hour, she goes in pursuit of some friend who will sit down and play, if only for an hour. The game over at one place, she goes to another, till she finds some one who will indulge her in a second rubber, and so the time passes to dinner. After dining she takes a siesta of a couple of hours, and wakes quite fresh for her favorite amusement. In the evening every one is willing to play, and so she keeps it up until a late hour.

The Government employs a great number of its serfs in the machine shops and on other works. They work twelve hours a day, having nothing for food but black bread and salt, with a draught of rye quass.

The Altai mountains, among which Mr. Atkinson spent many exciting weeks, are not only rich in mineral tressures, but present the most tempting allurements to the sportsman in the form of game. We give his account of a forest adventure, which happened to one of the natives:

Our track led through a part of the forest where an Our track led through a part of the forest where an incident occurred to a Cossack officer that I cannot refrain from repeating. One afternoon he was quietly strolling through the forest, alone and unarmed, botanizing by the way, when, at a distance of about eight versts from the gold mine, he came out of the forest into an open glade on which stood some single trees. Almost immediately on entering this spot, he observed at a distance of two hundred paces a she-bear and her two cubs playing together. The moment she became aware of his presence she uttered a savage growl, drove her young ones into a tree for sheller, and

two cubs playing together. The moment she became aware of his presence she uttered a savage growl, drove her young ones into a tree for shelter, and mounted guard at the foot of it to defend them.

The Cossack retreated into the wood to provide himself with a weapon, having determined to carry off the cubs. The woodmen had been cutting timber, and from the stems of several young birch-trees lying on the ground he selected part of a strong one, near four fee: in length, tried it quality against a tree in a succession of en art blows, and then, club in hand, retraced his steps. As soon as the old bear observed his approach she began to grow! furiously, moving to and fro with an unessy motion at the foot of the tree. He slowly and steadily advanced. When within about a hundred paces her grow! became more savage, and her actions showed that she intended mischief. Nevertheless, he quietly moved on, his keen eye steadfastly fixed upon her. The ground was a fine grassy turf, with no shrubs or bushes to impede his movements or entangle his feet. When within about fifty paces she made a savage rush that would have daunted most men; but he firmly stood his ground, waiting her nearer approach. At this moment the oubs began to whine, and she treated back toward the tree again in increased fary; the Cossack followed, and when she turned round they were standing face to face, within twenty paces. Cossack followed, and when she turned round took were standing face to face, within twenty paces of each other. There was now no retreat; the brute eyed him keenly for two or three minutes, as if calculating his strength, he returning her gaze with as searching a scrutiny. Presently she made a second ruch, her eyes glaring like balls of fire. At a few paces from her enemy she rose on her hind legs, intending to give him a settler with her powerful paws er to class him in her savage embrace; but on the instant has him in her savage embrace; but on the instant e made a sweep with his club, and dealt a blow that up with a bottle of foaming champagne, but new provocations to thirst were applied in various other. Siberian liquors, all of which politeness required him to taste, which meant to finish a glass, and by the time the list was exhausted, he was quite ready to occupy the sofa du which he was to sleep. The first thing in the morning was tea and bread; then a visit with the host to the iron-works; and after a round of three hours, they were ready for breakfast. Tea formed no part of this meal, which consisted of more substantial Siberian dainties, such as fish-pastry, meat, game of several kinds, wild strawberry tarts, with plenty of the native cordials, the skirts of which she entered; but the moment her brave assailant moved a step toward the tree, she would rush out, taking especial care, however, not to

The cubs remained in the branches, the sole spects. The cubs remained in the trainers, the sole specture is of this extraordinary scene; nor could the Coseack efficer device any plan by which he could get them down. At their respective poets the combitants stood, he guarding the cubs, and the mother growling at the edge of the forest. At this time a woodman returning to the gold mine rode into the glade. He was instantly hailed, and rode toward the tree; but he heard the growls and beheld the bear, then n her most savage mood, his natural impulse to boles only checked by fear of a birching promised b e opperior. He was ordered to dismount and take on his saddle the zamka (large leathern bage) and then them, then to climb the tree and bring down the cube. The man was soon up among the branches, se-cured a cub, brought it down, and then tied it safe in the bag; the other was also quickly placed beside it

During these operations the mother rushed at the seack, and was several times knocked down by his sp. n. The peasant was now ordered to place the sp. on his horse and lead the way to the gold mine. Corsack covering the retreat, and besting off them, at every charge. After a walk of nearly two me they reached the village, the bear keeping close with them. As they went through the forest she die many charges, but each time was laid prostrate, if finally would not approach within striking disce. When they reached the village the Cossack flicer hoped to recure the dam, but after following, them to the cottages she returned to the forest, and them to the cottages he retails were kept, and be-war never seen again. The cubs were kept, and be-came great pets with the people. Even the hardy hunters of Siberia consider this a most daring feat, ndering at the power, and admiring the cool courage

Here is another hunting scene in which he was personally engaged:

I desired the Cossack to inform Baspasihan of my intention to visit his friend Sultan Sabeck, and that we should start in the morning. He at once proposed to accompany me to another goul of his own, nearly a to accompany me to another dom or his own, decay, do sy s journey distant in the direction we must travel. We were also to have a hunt with the bearcoote, that I might see their sport, as we should find plenty of game on our way. The gunpowder and the lead which I had given to his mon had brought this should He was also desirons of seeing a boar-hunt, and witnessing the effects of our riftee on the bristly animal. Directly asymptotic Solves asked if I would be remit. During the effects of our rities on the bristly animal. During the evening the Sultan asked if I would permit two of his Kirghis to go with me to Sultan Sabeck. He wished to send a present of a fine young stallion to his friend, which he thought would be perfectly safe under our escort. The accuracy and range of our rifles had impressed upon him a very high notion of the power we possessed to repel the attack of any plunderers, and he thought it probable that we might meet with some of them. Several skine were spread for up in the Sultan's wourf, on which I sient soundly. ne in the Sultan's yourt, on which I slept soundly, i forgot for a time both fatigue and robbers.

for ne in the Snitan's yours, on which I siept soundly, and forgot for a time both fatigue and robbers.

Soon after daybreak we were all up, and making preparations for our departure. Horses were standing ready saddled and everything indicated a busy's one. I saw two Kinghis couplind with the bearwatte and the falcon. Having fluished our morning meal, horses were brought for the Sultan and myself. I was to be mouth disclosed on one of his best steels—after dayby in one of his best steels—after dayby, that stood classinging my English bit, which he did not appear to relish. All my party were mounted at the Snitan's rosses, our had been sent on to the au' with a harity of his people and three of my Kammeks. When mounted, I had time to examine the party. The Snitan and his as some rad beau fall atimes. The elect boy carried the fallow, which was to by at the feathered game. A well-musted to fly at the feathered game. A will-munted gale held the bear in the halled to a petch, which escured into a socket on his ending. The sages had shackles and a root, and was perfectly quet has

were his three I unters, or guards, with their rifles, and around us were a band of about twenty Kinghis, in their bright-clored kalate: more than half the number were armed with battle-axes. Taking us altogether, we were a wild-lesking group, whom most people would rather behold at a distance than come in

we began our march, going nearly due east, the Sultan's three hunters leading the van, followed by his Highness and myself; his two sons and the eagle-bear ers immediately behird us, with two of my men in close attendance. A ride of about two hours brought chose afterdance. A fide of about two hours brought us to the bank of a stagmant river, fringed with ree is and bushes, where the Sulan expected that we should find game. We had not ridden far when we discovered traces of the wild boar, large plots having been recently plowed up. This gave us hopes of sport. Our rifles were unrlung, and we spread out our party

Our rifles were utriling, and we spread out our party to beat the ground.

We had not gone far when several large deer rushed past a jutting point of the reeds, and bounded over the plain about three bundred yards from us. In an instant the bearcoote was unbooded and his sinckles removed, when he spring from his perch and soared up into the air. I watched him ascend as he wheeled round, and was under the impression that he had not seen the animals; but in this I was mistaken. He had not seen the animals; but in this I was mistaken. He had now risen to a considerable hight, and seemed to poise himself for about a minute. After this he gave two or three flaps with his wings, and swooped off in a straight line toward his prey. I could not perceive that his wings moved, but he went at a fearful speed. There was a shout, and away went his keepers at full There was a shout, and away went his keepers at full gallep, followed by many others. I gave my horse lis head at da touch of the whip; in a few minute she carried me to the front, and I was riding neck-andhe carried me to the front, and I was riding neck-and-teck with one of the keepers. When we were about two hundred yards off the bearcoote struck his prey. The deer gave a bound forward and fell. The bear-coote had struck one talon into his neck, the other into his back, and with his beak was tearing out the animal's liver. The Kirghis sprang from his horse, slipped the hood over the eagle's less and the shackles were his less, and removed him from his new without supped the seed over the regies sheat and the snackies are no his legs, and removed him from his prey without difficulty. The keeper mounted his horse, his assistant placed the hearcoote on his perch, and he was ready for another flight. No dogs are taken out when hearting with the saids: they would be destroyed to a to string with the eagle; they would be destroyed to a certainty: indeed, the Kirghie assert that he will at-tack and kill the wolf. Foxes are hunted in this way, tack and kill the wolf. Foxes are hunted in this way, and many are killed; the wild goat and the lesser kirds of deer are also taken in considerable numbers. We had not gone far be ore a considerable number of antelopes were seen feeding on the plain. Again the bird seared up in circles as before, tus time I thought to a greater elevation, and again he made the fatal swoop at his intended victim, and the animal was dead before we reached him. The bearcoote is unerring in his flight; unless the animal can escape into holes in the rocks, as the fox does sometimes, death is his certain doors.

the rocks, as the fox does sometimes, death is insection doors.

We returned to the river, beating the cover in search of other animals, and rode for a long time without success. At length we roused up some game which kept in the long grass and reeds. Subsequently we got sight of the bristly back of a large boar; several shots were fired, but no ball went near him. After running him about half an hour we came upon open ground, when we had the game in full view—two young boars and a very large one; and as they all made for the open country, they afforded us a good chase.

The animals bounded along at a great speed about 400 yards shead of us, but presently separated, the two young ones turning to the left toward the cover on the river further down; and as the old boar went on the river further down; and as the old boar went forward on his course, our party divided, some trying to head the young boars and force them out upon the steppe, while several of the Sultan's Kirghis, two Coesacks, Tchuck-a-boi and myzelf, followed the old boar, and were gaining upon him fast. I observed that he was a much nober foe, and much more dangerous to approach, than those we had shot before. The horses seemed to enter into the spirit of the chase, and dashed over the plain at a pace that was rapidly brigging us toward our game. A Coesack and myself had been gradually drawing ahead of the other hunters, and were now within fifty yards of the boar, though too much behind him to get a good shot. We could see his formidable tusks and the foam on his jaws as he gnashed them together in his rage. A few minutes more brought us abreast of him, and gradually closing nearer, when within about twenty yards the Coesack fired, and I saw that the boar was wounded. He turned his head toward us for a moment, and then rushed on. I was now within fifteen paces of him, and going at the same speed. Grasping the horse firmly with ney knees, I dropped the rein and fired. I neticed with effect, as a red stream gushed down his shoulder.

He turned suddenly and made a rush toward me, but

ing the horse firmly with ney knees, I dropped the rein and fired. I neticed with effect, as a red stream gushed down his shoulder.

He turned suddenly and made a rush toward me, but my horse was too active for him, and in two or three bounds carried me past. A Korghis, however, who was not far behind, was caught, and the chest of his steed torn open by one stroke of his fearful tusks. The borse spring forward a few strides and fell. At this critical moment was heard the crack of two rifles, and the boar, again wounded, turned away from his intended victim. After this the Kirghis drew back, the Cossacks and Kalmuck remained to reload their rifles, and I fellowed alone. Opening both my holsters, I determined to try the effect of my parties on the boar's tough hide, and keeping my horse well in hand, and ready for a bound, I rode alongside within a few yards, when I got a good shot, which stopped his progress. At this moment I heard the report of a rifle close behind me, when the boar gave a spring and fell dead. I turned round and saws Cossack: his ball had indicted the fatal wound. The people came up, the Kirghis who had been so unceremoniously dismounted riding behind one of his compasions, his horse having been killed; he looked at the dead boar, spat at him, and called him. Shattan."

Far away on the horizon we could see our other friends still engaged on their hunt. Leaving part of the men to bring in the animal, we returned slowly toward the river. When we reached the hunters, I

toward the river. When we reached the hunters, I found that they had killed one of the boars, and that the other had escaped badly wounded, having, as we supposed, swum over the river. The Sulfau had remained with this party, and was designted with the sport. I was informed that it would take us many hours to rule to the same. mained with this party, and was designed with this party, and was designed with the sport. I was informed that it would take us many hours to ride to the woul, where we were to have our night's ledgirg; also, that it was necessary to ride fast, or we should not reach it before dark. Baspasihan put his herse into a sharp trot, his husters pushed on to their places in the van, and our march was continued in the same order as we left the anul in the morning. Our route was in a south-westerly director, over a vast pain extending far as the eye could reach, on which I could not discover any objects raing above the horizon, which greatly disappointed me, as I expected to see the summits of the Syan-shan. We had ridden for several hours over this plain, which is some parts was covered with rough grass, in others was a sandy waste, when at last we saw a smoke, and shortly afterward many dark spots on the horizon; there were the yourts. After riding another hour we came upon a large herd of horses and camels returning to the anul. Our horses were now put into a gallop, and in a short time we were sitting in the Schan yourt, when koumis was handed round in large bowls. I acknowledge a preference for tea, which was soon sort, when keemis was handed round in large bowls. I acknowledge a preference for tea, which was soon prepared; but as the Kirghis sat watching me drink it, I was convinced that they thought me a complete it, I was convinced that they thought me absolute barbarian, and pitied my want of taste. Presently smoking platters of mutton were brought in and, indexe, by the quantity speedily consumed. Indeed, smoking platters of mutton were brought in, and, judging by the quantity, speedily consumed. Indeed, my impression was that it would be difficult to find to the consumer of t hunters with better appetites. It was just dark when this meal was ended, and in a short time all were

sleeping soundly. But with all his power of picturesque description, Mr. Atkinson is by no means a mere caterer to the entertainment of his readers. His book abounds in information in regard to regions which have seldom been visited, and never before described by European travelers. It is a volume not only adapted to the amusement of the cursory reader, but entitled to a place in the libraries of the studious.

"The Reasonabletess of Future, Endless Punishment: By Nahemiah Adams, D. D., Paster of the Essex street Church, Boston," has been neatly issued as "Truths for the Times, No. 1," by Gould & Lin-

The Dectrine of Endless Punishment for the Sins of this Life Unchristian and Unreasonable: Two Disourses delivered in the Hellis street Church by the Rev. Thomas Starr King," has likewise been issued by Crosby, Nichols & Co. These two publications state their respective sides of the gravest question that can engage the human mind very clearly and fortibly. They may be obtained of Henry Lyon, No. 548 Broadway.

Poisosing Case,-On Saturday last, George Bramnn, 8 lad of sixteen years of age, was arrested and rid before Justices F. C. Stedman and George Case, of this town (rays 1 he Norwich Aurora), for administrating potent to Edmand Frazier and George Beers. It seems that the tering poison to Edmind Frazier and George Beers, it seems that the evening before the parties were all it seems that the evening before the Braman gave in a store together on Bean Hill, when Braman gave in a store together on Bean Hill, when Braman gave Here is piece if cardy, a part of which he ste, and gave the other part to Frazier. Frazier, not liking the tate of it at but a small piece, and threw the read on the flace. A dog pickel up the rejected piece. Both Beens and Frazier anddealy became sick, and in less than ten minutes the deg died on the spit. Medical but it as ten minutes the deg died on the spit. Medical but it are was at once called, and although both of the tersche were altempty in, they have recovered. Brames was arrested, at den examination was putur-der \$1,000 bonds, to take his trial at the August court.

For want of bail he was committed. There are many run ere about the case—such as a livalry in a love affair between Braman and Beers—but we can find out little that in reliable, except what we have stated.

MEXICO.

Correspondence of The New-Orleans Bee.

"Maxico, May 5, 1858.

"Thank Heaven, I am spared the necessity of describing any more battles for the nonce. The country, to be sure, is far from being pacified, but both parties

to be sure, is far from being pacified, but both parties are taking breath, while preparing for a more serious and decisive conflict.

The Zuloega Government, being without the means of paying its soldiers, has in a sold a war-tax of one per cent on the entire capital of the Kepublic, real and personal. In another decree the President has created a national bank, with power to issue \$6,000,000 of bank notes, without having in its vanits \$1 or metallic basis. These notes are guaranteed by the revenues of the country. Think of a bank guaranteed by a bankungt Government, destitute of seap rits and of by a bankrupt Goverment, destitute of seap rts and of

pecuniary resources.
"The first of the above-mentioned decrees imposes a "The first of the above-mentioned decrees imposes a contribution, as stated, of one per cent on every species of capital ranging from the value of \$5,000 upward. The tax is made payable by fourths—the whole to be completed in fifty days after the promulgation of the law. Those who pay in full at once are privileged to receive stock in the National Bank to the extent of the sum contributed. The various provisions for the execution of the law are of a despotic character. The law creating a National bank fixes its capital at six millions, to be made up by Custom-House revenues. The bank is to be conducted by the President of Mexico and aix directors, three of whom will be appointed by the Government and three by the stockholders of the bank. Where the latter are to come from, and where the specie is to be found, are trifles not deemed worthy of nention in the decree."

CONVENTION DIVIDING THE STATE INTO

From The N. O. Picayune, May 26.

Prom The N. O. Picayone, May 28.

By the arrival of the schooner Brilliant, Capt. Espinola, from Campeachy, sectorias, we have received a copy of Las Garantias Sociales of Merida of the 14th inst., a file of Las Flaquetas de nuestros Projimos of Campeachy to the 9th inst., and various documents from other parts of the State of Yusatas.

The principal intelligence in them relates to a Convention entered into for the purpose of putting an end to the difficulties between the District of Campeachy and the rest of the State. This had been ratified by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government. The first article provides for the division of the State into two. That of Campeachy, Jequelchakan and Jopelchen. The line of division between Campeachy and Yucatan is to be so drawn that the Resl, the Herradura and the Desconocida Salinas shall belong to Campeachy, and Celestum to Yucatan.

The second binds Campeachy to maintain her frontier lines against the Chenes, and contribute one-third of her revenue toward the expenses of the war with the India.

tier lives against the Chenes, and contribute one-third of her revenue toward the expenses of the war with the Indiats. The third provides that she shall not be entitled to any booty taken from the Indians, and that each State or Department shall appoint an agent to see that the funds she contributes are not misapplied. The fourth provides that the customs in Sissi, Campeachy and Carmen shall remain as at present, and not be changed without the consent of both parties; the goods introduced under them to be subjected to no other dues, except municipal ones, throughout the goods introduced under them to be subjected to no other dues, except muncipal ones, throughout the Republic. The fifth provides that no distinctive at the shall be imposed on the products of either the by the other. The sixth provides that goods arrived at either of the above named ports, in transitu, shall not pay duties. The seventh prohibits each State from impearing export duties on the produce of the other.

other.

The eighth binds Campeachy to indemnify those interested in the flour contract, for the portion which its customs should produce, after payment of what was due to commerce on the lst of August last; provides that as long as the monopoly shall be continued in Yucatan, flour imported through Campeachy shall not be admitted into that State; and that the indemnity shall be met by the duties on flour, rescinded under a contract of the 25th of March last. The unint binds Campeachy to arrest and surrender descripts from Compeachy to arrest and surrender deserters from Yucatan. The tenth pledges the two States or de-partments to faithfully observe their limits, and to obtain the assent of the Supreme Government, as soon as practicable, to this convention.

The civil war in Yucatan may, therefore, be con-

CAPTURE OF A KIDNAPPING SCHOONER.

From The Richmond Enquirer Prom The Richmond Exquirer.

On Monday evening last Petersburg was the theater of the most interpely exciting event that has ever transpired within its limits. The furore was produced by the retwin of the schooner Kezish, Capt. Win. B. Baylis, of Brandywine, Delaware, with five refugee slaves on board, under the convoy of the steam-tug W. W. Townes, which had been dispatched from City. Point in pursuit at 12 m., with Officer Daniel Batts, who was clothed with all the necessary power to carry out the requirements of the case. The Petersburg out the requirements of the case. out the requirements of the case. The Petersburg Express gives the following circumstances attending the chair:

tte iffair:
Sunday morning it was discovered by Col. T. W.
Eppes, proprietor of Powell's Hotel, that two of his
slaves, Sarah and Gilbert, had decamped; at the same
time it was found that John Buil, slave of Andrew time it was found that John Ban, and later, that Joseph Kevan, was also missing; and later, that Joseph Mayo, slave of O. P. Hare, and William, belonging to Oliver Hamilton, were likewise away from duty at Mayo, slave of O. P. Hare, and winning.

Oliver Hamilton, were likewise away from duty at
their respective homes, and not to be accounted for.
The police were early informed of the matter, and on
The police were early informed of the matter, and on the morning of Sunday, investigations were immediately, but cautiously proceeded with. John Ball had been seen leitering about the City Wharf Saturay evening, a short time after which the Keziah seighed archor and dropped down below the planing mil. Her destination was Newport, Delaware, with twelve hundred bushele of wheat, from Messrs. Branch

Sons, of this city.
On Sunday the motions of the craft were studiously watched, but everything appeared quite unindustive of guilt, and she was permitted to pass down the river without interference.

thout interference.
Yesterday morning, however, Officer Peterson was dipartised to Norfolk on the steamer Curtis Peck, with instructions to be on the qui race. At a late hour in the day, Andrew Kevan, owner of the boy Jehn Bull, made affidavit before the Mayor that he John Bull, made affidavit before the Mayor that he believed his boy to have been carried off in the schoorer Keziah, and succeeded thereupon in obtaining a search warrant and the services of Capl. Butzs. Messe. John Kevan, Henry Hannill and Col. Thos. W. Eppes also accomparted Capt. Butts of the Po

At 12 o'clock the parties left for City Point by the At 12 o check the parties left for City Four by the Southern Radroad, having previously chartered the W. Townes, which was then lying at that pace. A dispatch had also been sent to Norfolk, and a steamer chartered and sent up the river to detain the schoon-er, in case she should be met before being overtaken he Townes. At Ci y Point the company was ed by Mr. J. S. Calwell of this city and Capt. The steamer being in readiness, the pursuit was

Cock of the Point.

The steamer being in readiness, the pursuit was commenced, and after little more than one hour's runing the suspected versel appeared in sight, and making away under full sail at her best-preed. Tresteamer everbatiled her in Minge's Reach, about twenty-six rules below the Point, when officer Butts and the party immediately went aboard, and after considerable officulty succeeded first in finding the woman stowed away in the midst of a lot of becom, under the cabin floor, and dressed in male attire. The four men were afterward found in the hold, secreted in the wheat, the captain and mate still persisting, upon each one being discovered, that there were no others on board, then companions, all being found one by one.

The captain and mate comprised the whole crew, and vehement y denied, upon being boarded, that there were soly slaves or any persons but theoselves in the versel. The schooner was forthwich taken in tow, the captain and mate, J. Simpkins, secured to

in the vessel. The schooner was forthwith taken in tow, the captain and mate, J. Sampkins, secured to-getter with the refogees, and all piaced on board the

eamer.
Arriving at City Point, a dispatch reached the city Arriving at thy reint, a dispatch reached the city ying the gratifying it telligence of the capture of the schooler, and stating that the steamer, schooler, crew and reforgers would arrive at 6 o'clock p. m.

As soon as this became known, which was not until 5 o'clock in the afternoon crowds began to flock upon the wharver, and by 6 o'clock the centre locality was fitter with an indicator, and applied proofer.

the wharves, and by or each tracted people. The detre with an indignant and excited people. The Mayer, the Sheriff and several police officers appeared on the ground to prevent any act of violence that might be attempted, notwithstanding which, suggestions of tar and feathers, hanging, ducking, lashing, burning, and every conceivable method of retributive tions of far and feathers, hanging, ducking, lashing, harring, and every conceivable method of retributive justice recognized in the code of the celebrated during Lynch, were rife amid the crowd. Law-abiling out zers expectulated, police officers frowned down all such hints, and others looked upon them as highly neverthy of men of sense and reason. In this manner of the fire of the direction for the first police of the crowd was somewhat cooled down for the fire.

down for the time.

At 7 o'clack the Townes, with the schomodia her wake, appeared coming around the bend at finite Spring. The crowd was now greatly increased, and the excitement more leated than ever. As they appears preached the wherf, the propie crossed forward to the utnost extremity, many boildly during the danger of tunbiling into the river to get a view of the crest

At kigh the ropes were thrown out, the versels

were made fast, and the prisoners marched out under a strong eccort of police and law-loving citizens. But no scorer had they touched the earth than the excitement attained its highest pitch; shouts of "hang him," 'kill kim," were commenced; the throng presed in from all sides; an attempt was made to esize the prisoners, and at one time the mob had attained such an ascendency that the seizure of the mate from the hands of Officer Butts seemed unavoidable. Blows were struck at him, lunges made for his throat, and all souts of attempts to drag him into the mob, followed without cristalion. A large number of peacably-inclined citizets, however, railying to the aid of the poclined citiests, however, rallying to the aid of the po-lice, successfully averted the threatened violence, and the men were in a few moments lodged in jul. The

the men were in a few moments ledged in jul. The regrees followed a few moments after, in an omaious belonging to Powell's Hotel.

The regrees all aver that they were entired off by Baylis, who was to make their pussage secure for the consideration of \$50 each, which was paid in advance. Jee Mayo (ewted by O. P. Hare), confessed that he was on his way to New-York, where his wife (a refugee) awaited him, and he had sold all his 'plunder' for \$50, in order to get there. He paid \$48 to Baylis. John Bull, Mr. Andrew Kevan's bay, was bound for St. Catherine's Hote', Torento, C. W., where he had ergaged a situation as waiter, through the influence of a ne of his old friends.

Gibert, slave to Col. T. W. Eppes, had in his cossession \$500, in gold, silver and notes, which he alleged he had saved during \$7 years as the profits accruing from "pig raising." The others had nothing remarkable to show or say for themselves.

from "pg raising." The others had nothing remarkable to show or say for themselves.

The schooner Kezish is owned by Wm. Danenburg. Norfok, the suspected slave sicaler, who was driven from that city or Friday night last, an account of which was published in this paper. Baylis, by connection with recent developments in Norfok, is already implicated in some of the most villainous underground The Keziah is valued at \$800. It is a small, low-

The Keziah is valued at \$500. It is a schall, low-locking, two-masted affair, capable of holding about 1,500 bust els. By the laws of the State the vessel is confiscated, and the explain and mate, if found guilty, compelled to pay a fine of \$500, and be sent to take Pententiary, on each indictment, for a term of not less than three for more than ton years.

Pententisty, on each step years.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The negroes were placed in an omnibus and reached the jail without any further demonstration being made entier behalf. In their account of the matter, in which they all agree, they say that they were approached by the captain of the versell in the Market aguare, a few days since, and asked if they were free, and, in reply to accessers in the negative, he proposed, for the sum of \$50 each, to place them beyond the reach of their masters, and that, agreeable to his arrangements, they went on board while the vessel was

Sarah was permitted to go on the free list, no charge being made for her passage, but an agreement entered into between her and the captain that she would live with him on his arrival at home, but in what capacity

into between her and the captain that she would now with him on his arrival at home, but in what capteity we wase unable to leath.

The Captain's story (the mate appeared to seew very little about the matter) was, that he was applied to by a man in the city, who proposed to pay him hancesonely if he would take the negroes on to New Jerrey, that he did not know the man, and would not know him should be see him again; furthermore, he was totally unaware that they were slaves, and, in a word, ettirely innocent of any evil intent; that he statted off on Saturday afternoon, and ran aground just below the city, got off the next morning, but ran aground again about five miles further down the river, from wheree he started bright and early yeared by morning, and with his vessel heading for the Capta, he steered rapidly down the stream until he was unceremornously overhauled as specified.

The versel was searched and a considerable amount of notery found, and it is supposed that a still larger amount is concealed on board, which may possibly be discovered in removing the cargo. The vessel by law is conficated to the State, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

The Targenary Perrussung, June 1.—The ex-

is conficated to the State, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

By Tellogarh—Petersburg, June 1.—The elamination of Capt, Baylis and the crew did not come off this morning, in consequence of the great excitement in the public mit d.

The carge of the vessel was discharged this morning, but no more slaves were found on board.

INDIAN BATTLE AT SHAKOPEE.

From The Minnesotian, Extra.

MINNESOTIAN OFFICE, Friday, May 28, 1858. In addition to the dispatch sent us by our special correspondent at Shakopee, our reporter was able to learn the particulars of this exciting affair by a persenal visit to the spot.

It seems that the Chippewas, numbering, according to different enumerations made of them at houses where they passed, 150 to 200 warriors, arrived in the woods opposite to Murpby's landing, below Sinkopse, during Wedtesday night, and lay concealed until day-break, on Thursony morning, near the ferry. The first intimation the Scux had of their presence was the killing of one of their number, at daybreak, who was hilling of one of their number, at daybreak, who was dishing in a cance on the south side of the river, by hotting him dead. His squaw immediately field to the types, which are about a mile below the town, and gave the alarm, when the Sioux warriors to the number of 40 or 50 seized their gurs, and at once proceeded to the ferry under cover of the business on the routh bank. A rapid first hen commenced between the hostile tribes across the river, which did no disminstrate the stress ratios are constant of the distance. The age to either party on account of the distance. The Chippewas bil back, however, and the Sious in a body crossed on the terry, and the battle again commenced in the timber with a murderous ferocity, and

menced in the throws.

The warfare was conducted in regular Indian style—
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass,
a running fight among the tress and logs, and grass are running fight among the running fight among tomahawke and war clubs. When a Sioux would fail be was immediately carried to the rear and taken acress on the ferry boat. Several who were also se-verely wounded were taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little would again rush back into the acted with the greatest bravery during the acted with the greatest bravery during the whose bat-tle, charging upon and following tree enemy with a per-fect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would fall his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time carrying amuni-tion (which, it is said, was furnished by cutzens to them free of charge) and enocuraging their warriors. them free of charge) and encouraging their warriors.
Later in the day, some headless bodies of the Chippewas were brought over, and the equaws backed town
to pieces, and finally kindled a fire under one of them
and burnt it up! This hast rickening speciacle of barbarity is raid, by those who witnessed it, to have been
halled with fiendish exultation by the Sioux.

About 10 c'clock the Chippewas drew off and the
whole force retreated over the bluffs, in the direction
of their warriors be-

of Lake Minnetonks, leaving four of their warriors beof Lake Minnetonks, leaving four of their warners behind them, one of whom, from the decoration on the
healp, is supported to be a distinguished chief. As they
parsed a certain point on their trail they were cryying six, and some accounts say sight wounded braves
on litters, beside those wounded who were able to
walk, some of whom seemed to be badly burt. The
Sixt then returned to their excampment with great
exultation over their victory, and counted their loss,
when it was found that two were killed, two proen it was found that two were killed, two pronounced by physicians present to be fatally would and ten others wounded more or less, present to be lately whanded, and ten others wounded more or less, presenting a bloody picture of barbarism to the crowds of citizens who had assembled there. Four raw acaips were flaunted on a pole, and four ghastly heads were paraded as tropites, beside the disfigured tranks of two During the whole battle the high back which over-

locked the bottom across the river, near M.yor Mir-phy's house, was lined with spectators, indeed, "the whole town" might be said to have been there water. ing the fight, and seeming to espoy the unusual spec-trace of two nations of barbarana murdering, man tacle of two nations of barbarians murdering, mac-gling, mutilating each other, in full signt of a city of Christians, is churches, quit-houses and institutions

contrast with enlightment and its bleasings.
Fearing stother attack, the Sioux moved their series in a haddle and dug trenches, in which they watched al night, well armed. No attack was made. watered at hight, wen article.

bowver, thought it was thought the Chippewss nat
act gone off altogether, but were larking somewhere
in the vicinity for another skirminh. Hole in-the-Day
with them, but this is doubted. It was to no ten to be with them, but this is doubted. It is said by those who viewed the battle from the bluffs,

is raid by those who vie wed the battle from the blaffs, that only about 30 or 40 Chippewa warriors were exgred in it, the main body remaining in the rear. If this is so, they must have had some vailed design to drawing off, which will appear hereafter.

Numerous trophies of the fight were secured, such as battle-ares, A.c. A map was also found, drawn on birch bank, which depoted the Cappewa war-trait, with reme hieroglyphies, which the wise mest presented to interpret. Several bloody Chippewa heads were also purchased as memerates, and shown to the costs as which great gastes embrace about all the reliable facts of the case, though a thousand wild and impleable stories were in circulation at Shakeppe, and pracable stories were such circulation at Shakeppe, and pracable stories were in circulation at Shakeppe, and pracable stories are stories at the case of the case of the case of the case of the ca

The Waterlown (Wis) Democrat says that there probably was never, in the history of Wisconsin, a greater breadth of land planted and sown than there is and will be the present sesson. Farmers here abouts have sown more largely then usual with wheat and he crop has a very promising appearance.